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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

D.G., an individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS); THE
ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE
RAMOS; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,
Defendants.

) Case No.

) **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

INTRODUCTION

1. In March 2022, NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS (“CO RAMOS”) was put on administrative leave due to sexual harassment and abuse allegations of female inmates at Federal Correctional Institution Dublin (“FCI DUBLIN”), located at 5701 8th St., Dublin, County of Alameda, State of California. FCI DUBLIN is an all-female low security federal correctional institution with an adjacent minimum-security satellite camp located in Dublin, California. On

1 August 21, 2022, CO RAMOS committed suicide ending his criminal investigation. THE
2 ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS stands in his shoes in this present litigation as
3 a defendant.

4 2. Before CO RAMOS was placed on administrative leave, Plaintiff D.G.
5 (“Plaintiff”) was a female inmate at FCI DUBLIN. CO RAMOS sexually assaulted Plaintiff on
6 numerous occasions while he was acting within the course and scope of his employment at FCI
7 DUBLIN as a correctional officer.

8 3. CO RAMOS watching Plaintiff take a shower naked. CO RAMOS continued to
9 watch Plaintiff until she could get dressed.

10 4. CO RAMOS built an aggressive and dominant attitude towards Plaintiff, who was
11 intimidated by CO RAMOS which allowed him to engage in sexual abuse against her.

12 5. CO RAMOS conducted countless and meaningless searches on Plaintiff. During
13 the “searches”, CO RAMOS fondled, touched, and groped her breasts, buttocks, and vagina.

14 6. Based on information and belief, before and during CO RAMOS’s sexual assaults
15 of Plaintiff, it was well known among the female inmates, wardens, associate wardens,
16 correctional officers and other staff that CO RAMOS had a reputation for sexually abusing
17 inmates. Yet nothing was done to stop him.

18 **“A FISH ROTS FROM THE HEAD DOWN”**

19 **CULTURAL SEXUAL ABUSE AT FCI DUBLIN**

20 **Warden/Associate Warden Ray J. Garcia**

21 7. On November 2, 2021 FCI DUBLIN Warden and Associate Warden, RAY J.
22 GARCIA (“WARDEN GARCIA”), was criminally indicted for sexually assaulting a female
23 inmate at FCI DUBLIN on numerous occasions starting in 2019. WARDEN GARCIA groomed
24 the female inmate by giving her candy, sharing personal information about himself, and
25 suggesting he could transfer her to a facility closer to her family. WARDEN GARCIA also told
26 the female inmate that he wanted to perform oral sex on her.

27 8. WARDEN GARCIA was charged with two criminal counts of digital vaginal
28 penetration of a female inmate.

1 9. From approximately November of 2020 to July of 2021 WARDEN GARCIA was
2 the warden at FCI DUBLIN.

3 10. From approximately December 2018 to November 2020, WARDEN GARCIA
4 was the associate warden at FCI DUBLIN.

5 11. As the warden, WARDEN GARCIA was responsible for the safekeeping, care,
6 protection, discipline, programming, and release of inmates incarcerated at FCI DUBLIN.

7 WARDEN GARCIA was also responsible for hiring, training, and supervising and managing
8 staff, and determining operating procedures and policies. In his role as associate warden and
9 warden, WARDEN GARCIA had disciplinary authority over all inmates incarcerated at FCI
10 DUBLIN.

11 12. Thus, WARDEN GARCIA had almost limitless power at DUBLIN. WARDEN
12 GARCIA was in charge of the entire FCI DUBLIN facility. WARDEN GARCIA was required
13 to conduct his work and supervise inmates in accordance with BOP policies and procedures. He
14 was advised, as part of his training, that he could not maintain inappropriate relationships with
15 inmates, which included becoming emotionally, physically, sexually, or financially involved
16 with inmates or former inmates. WARDEN GARCIA was further advised that he could not show
17 favoritism or give preferential treatment to one inmate or group of inmates over another.

18 13. In 2019 and 2020, WARDEN GARCIA led training for staff at FCI DUBLIN,
19 including corrections officers, on the Prison Rape Elimination Act (“PREA”). However, instead
20 of directing corrections officers and other staff to comply with the mandates of PREA,
21 WARDEN GARCIA demonstrated by his own behaviors that it was acceptable at FCI DUBLIN
22 to sexually assault female inmates as a matter of course. WARDEN GARCIA institutionally led
23 by example in a course of conduct that demonstrated that sexual assaults of female inmates were
24 acceptable and would not be punished.

25 14. An investigation revealed that WARDEN GARCIA knowingly engaged in a
26 sexual act with at least one inmate at FCI DUBLIN that was under his custodial, supervisory, or
27 disciplinary authority. The same investigation revealed that WARDEN GARCIA asked at least
28

1 two inmates to strip naked for him when he did his rounds in the prison, and that he took pictures
2 of at least one of those inmates while she was naked in a cell at FCI DUBLIN.

3 15. On one particular occasion WARDEN GARCIA directed an inmate to disrobe in
4 her cell and get on her hands and knees. WARDEN GARCIA then proceeded to photograph the
5 woman.

6 16. On another occasion, WARDEN GARCIA used a changing stall designed for
7 PREA compliant searches to sexually assault the female inmate.

8 17. WARDEN GARCIA also directed at least two inmates to be fully nude in their
9 cells for his personal sexual gratification while he made his rounds around FCI DUBLIN.

10 18. Additionally, a large volume of sexually graphic photographs, including images
11 of male and female genitalia and nude photographs of WARDEN GARCIA were discovered on
12 WARDEN GARCIA's work cellphone issued by the Board of Prisons.

13 19. WARDEN GARCIA also told a female inmate that he liked convicts because they
14 do not go to the cops, that he could not be fired and that she could not "ruin him" for purposes of
15 preventing the individual from disclosing WARDEN GARCIA's sexual abuse and assaults.

16 20. WARDEN GARCIA was convicted of sexual assaulting a female inmate in
17 March of 2023. During WARDEN GARCIA's sentencing, the judge stated that FCI DUBLIN
18 was a "cesspool" during WARDEN GARCIA's tenure at FCI DUBLIN.

19 **SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OTHER FCI DUBLIN**

20 **CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS**

21 21. On March 10, 2022, **ENRIQUE CHAVEZ**, a correctional officer at FCI
22 DUBLIN, was criminally indicted for sexually assaulting a female inmate while acting in the
23 course and scope of his employment in the United States District Court, Northern District of
24 California.

25 22. CHAVEZ pled guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 20 months in prison.

26 23. On June 25, 2021 **ROSS KLINGER**, a correctional officer at FCI DUBLIN, was
27 criminally charged for sexually assaulting two female inmates while acting in the course and
28 scope of his employment in the United States District Court, Northern District of California.

1 KLINGER pled guilty to federal criminal charges for Sexual Abuse of a Ward (18 U.S.C. section
2 2243(b).

3 24. In early June of 2023 **JOHN RUSSELL BELLHOUSE**, a correctional officer at
4 FCI DUBLIN, was found guilty of five counts of sexual abusing two female inmates between
5 2019 and 2020 at FCI DUBLIN in the course and scope of his employment in the United States
6 District Court, Northern District of California.

7 25. In August of 2022 even the former Dublin prison chaplain, **JAMES**
8 **THEODORE HIGHHOUSE**, was sentenced for coercing female inmates to have sex with him
9 as they sought out his spiritual guidance while he was acting as a correctional officer in the
10 course and scope of his employment at FCI DUBLIN.

11 26. On April 13, 2023 **DARRELL WAYNE SMITH** aka “Dirty Dick Smith”
12 (“SMITH”) was criminally indicted for sexually assaulting three female inmates at FCI
13 DUBLIN. The sexual assaults occurred on numerous occasions between approximately May of
14 2019 and at least May of 2021 at FCI DUBLIN while SMITH was employed at FCI DUBLIN as
15 a correctional officer. SMITH is charged with multiple counts of violation of 18 U.S.C. section
16 2244(a)(4) for knowingly engaging in sexual contact with persons in official detention under his
17 custodial, supervisory and disciplinary authority while acting within the course and scope of his
18 employment at FCI DUBLIN.

19 27. Former correctional officer **SERGIO SAUCEDO** was placed on administrative
20 leave at FCI DUBLIN in March of 2022 after he was investigated for sexually assaulting female
21 inmates at FCI DUBLIN.

22 28. On September 5, 2023, **NAKIE NUNLEY** (“NUNLEY”) pled guilty to ten
23 felonies for sexual abuse of a ward, abusive sexual contact, and making false statements.

24 29. On August 17, 2023, **ANDREW JONES** pled guilty to felonies for sexual abuse
25 of a ward and abusive sexual contact that included oral sex and sexual intercourse with female
26 inmates working for him in the kitchen.

27 30. Several employees of the BOP that worked at FCI DUBLIN reported sexual
28 assaults by correctional officers. However, instead of investigating the repeated reports of sexual

assaults, employees that reported the sexual assaults were transferred to less desirable geographic locations or forced to resign or retire.

VIOLATION OF PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT

("PREA")

31. Congress enacted the Prison Rape Elimination Act in 2003, 34 U.S.C. section 30301, et seq. ("PREA") to establish national standards for preventing sexual abuse of federal inmates and responding to sexual abuse of federal inmates. The United States Department of Justice finalized these mandated standards on or about May 17, 2012.

32. PREA regulations are mandatory for federal employees of the BOP. PREA requires the BOP to have a strict "written policy mandating zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment outlining [BOP's] approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to such conduct," which the BOP has adopted. PREA, adopted by DOJ and binding on BOP, require periodic PREA audits of all federal correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the standards put forth in the regulations.

33. PREA requires that "all staff . . . report immediately" any "knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurred in the facility," and any "retaliation against inmates or staff who reported such an incident," as well as any "staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation." 28 C.F.R. section 115.61(a).

34. It is mandated that when a prison inmate is subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse, it shall take immediate action to protect the inmate. 28 C.F.R. section 115.62.

35. Pursuant to PREA requirements, sexual abuse victims shall be offered medical and mental health care by the BOP. 28 C.F.R. section 115.83.

36. Pursuant to PREA, all employees of the BOP that have contact with inmates must be trained on the following items: 1) Zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual harassment; 2) Fulfilling their responsibilities regarding detection, reporting and responding to sexual abuse; 3) An inmates right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment; 4) The

1 right of inmates and employees to be from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and harassment;
 2 5) The dynamics of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement; 6) The common
 3 reactions of sexual abuse and sexual assault victims; 7) How to detect and respond to signs of
 4 threatened and actual sexual abuse; 8) How to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates,
 5 and other similar requirements.

6 37. Pursuant to PREA, 28 C.F.R. Part 115.76, the presumptive disciplinary sanction
 7 for staff that sexually abuse inmates, such as wardens and corrections officers, is termination of
 8 employment.

9 38. Personnel at FCI DUBLIN failed to follow PREA's requirements and turned a
 10 "blind eye" towards the rampant sexual abuse of female inmates at FCI DUBLIN which enabled
 11 sexual assaults at FCI DUBLIN to routinely occur. PREA requirements at FCI DUBLIN were
 12 violated from the top down as WARDEN GARCIA led by example that prison rape was
 13 acceptable.

14 39. CO RAMOS repeatedly sexually assaulted Plaintiff and other female inmates at
 15 FCI DUBLIN in violation of PREA. Other employees at FCI DUBLIN knew about CO
 16 RAMOS's repeated sexual assaults of female inmates at FCI DUBLIN and failed to report his
 17 sexual assaults or take any steps to prevent it.

18 40. At FCI DUBLIN, at all relevant times, there was an institutional defiance of
 19 PREA regulations adopted by the BOP based on the known culture that existed at the institution.

20 41. CO RAMOS violated PREA, Plaintiff's Constitutional rights and California law
 21 on gender violence and sexual assault with regard to his sexual assaults of female inmates at FCI
 22 DUBLIN, including Plaintiff.

23 **DECEMBER 13, 2022 UNITED STATES SENATE**
 24 **STAFF REPORT REGARDING SEXUAL ABUSE**
 25 **OF FEMALE INMATES IN FEDERAL PRISONS**

26 42. On or about December 13, 2022 the United States Senate Permanent
 27 Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, led
 28

1 by Senator Jon Ossoff and Ron Johnson, released a report entitled *Sexual Abuse of Female*
 2 *Inmates in Federal Prisons* (“Senate Report”).

3 43. The Senate Report is extensive and is over thirty pages in length. The report
 4 states, in relevant part:

- 5 a. Women entering prison are significantly more likely than men to be sexually
 6 harassed and abused while incarcerated;
- 7 b. Sexual abuse of prisoners in BOP custody by employees is both a federal
 8 crime and subject to BOP administrative sanctions;
- 9 c. BOP ‘staff sexual relations with inmates is always illegal’ as there is no
 10 ‘consent’ defense to violation of 18 U.S.C. section 2243(b);
- 11 d. The ‘inherently unequal’ relationship between BOP employees and prisoners
 12 precludes prisoners from having ‘the same ability as staff members to consent
 13 to a sexual relationship;
- 14 e. The Senate Report concluded that over the past ten years (2012 to 2022) there
 15 were 5,415 cases of reported inmate sexual abuse (male and female) by BOP
 16 employees. Of those cases, 586 were “substantiated” (meaning determined to
 17 have likely occurred by investigation). Moreover, there were at least **134**
 18 **cases** for which a **BOP employee was convicted of sexually abusing a**
 19 **female prisoner** or where BOP Office of Inspector General **substantiated**
 20 **allegations** that a **female prisoner** was sexually abused by a BOP employee.
- 21 f. That FCI DUBLIN failed to detect the culture of BOP employees sexually
 22 abusing female detainees at those facilities before, during, and after abuse
 23 occurred. The senate subcommittee also found that BOP does not
 24 systematically analyze complaint data to detect potentially problematic
 25 employees or institutions. Finally, the BOP has accrued a backlog of
 26 approximately 8,000 cases and does not report case closure rates in a way that
 27 would indicate its progress in clearing the backlog.

- 1 g. When the Subcommittee asked the BOP Regional Director for the Western
2 Region, Melissa Rios, the BOP official responsible for oversight of FCI
3 DUBLIN among other facilities, how the regional office monitored potential
4 sex abuse in its facilities, she explained that she relies on PREA policies to
5 mitigate the risk of sexual assault, and PREA audits to assess compliance with
6 the PREA policies.
- 7 h. PREA audits noted findings by BOP OIA Chief Reese of “cultural issues”
8 concerning sexual misconduct by employees. Despite these findings, the
9 PREA audits came back clean for FCI DUBLIN per the BOP, i.e. that all
10 PREA standards before, during, and after the multiple, documented instances
11 of sexual abuse at FCI DUBLIN. The subcommittee has “concerns” about
12 PREA audits at FCI DUBLIN. Specifically, the Senate Report notes that the
13 PREA audit of FCI DUBLIN from 2017 identifies known convicted sexual
14 abuser WARDEN GARCIA (discussed hereinabove in detail) as FCI
15 DUBLIN’s PREA compliance officer. In this position, WARDEN GARCIA
16 was responsible for ensuring that the facility was compliant with the PREA
17 standards, training, policies, and coordinating the PREA audit.
- 18 i. The Senate Report notes several deficiencies with regard to the BOP’s
19 analysis of PREA complaint data, i.e. complaints of sexual assaults of
20 inmates.
- 21 j. The Senate Report notes that the BOP Office of Internal Affairs Reporting is
22 confusing, omits relevant information and obscures BOP’s Internal Affairs
23 case backlog of *approximately 8,000 cases*, which has led to a failure in
24 holding wrongdoers accountable.
- 25 k. BOP failed to take agency-wide action to address sexual abuse of female
26 inmates by male BOP employees. While BOP’s and DOJ’s recent focus on
27 sexual abuse prevention and deterrence represents progress, it comes years
28 after significant incidents of abuse came to light.

44. The Senate Report found that there were at least four BOP facilities between 2012 and 2022 with *recurring* sexual abuse of female prisoners by male BOP employees, including FCI DUBLIN.

45. Significantly, with respect to FCI DUBLIN, the Senate Report noted that within eighteen months prior to the date of the Senate Report there were *five* indictments of BOP employees for sexual abuse of at least eight female detainees at FCI DUBLIN.

46. Shockingly, the Senate Report noted that as of May 2022, the Office of the Inspector General and/or the BOP were investigating *at least 17 additional current or former employees* at FCI DUBLIN for sexual misconduct. At least 15 of these 17 additional individuals are not identified in this Complaint.

47. The Senate Report details that sexual abuse at FCI DUBLIN has been an ongoing problem since the 1990's, as follows, in relevant part:

a. **In 1996**, three women were brought to a male housing unit at an adjacent facility where BOP officers opened their cell doors **allowing male inmates to rape them**. In 1998, the BOP promised ‘to adopt and implement certain policies and procedures designed to reduce the risk to female prisoners of sexual assaults.

b. In the **late 1990's and early 2000's**, four BOP employees at FCI DUBLIN were convicted or pleaded guilty to sexual abuse of female inmates at that facility.

c. **In the early 2010's**, according to media reports, approximately ‘a dozen Dublin employees were removed for sexually abusing inmates,” including one who videotaped himself having sex with inmates and stored those tapes in a prison locker. None were arrested.

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

48. Plaintiff D.G. is an adult female who was a victim of sexual assault and abuse that occurred while she was an inmate at FCI DUBLIN.

49. As a victim of sexual assault as defined by section 115.6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (“PREA”), the name D.G. is not Plaintiff’s actual name. Rather, Plaintiff is using her initials to protect her privacy. Plaintiff is entitled to protect her identity in this public court filing by not disclosing her full name because she was sexually assaulted. *Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, (2008) 537 F.3d 185, 187, 189-190. This litigation involves matters that are “highly sensitive of a personal nature,” and based on the nature of the allegations alleged, revealing Plaintiff’s true name would pose a risk of retaliatory physical or mental harm to Plaintiff.

B. Defendants

50. Defendant UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a sovereign entity that has waived its immunity for certain claims, including the claims set forth herein, and is liable for the acts of its employees and servants.

51. Defendant UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a governmental entity which is comprised of departments and agencies including the FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS (“BOP”). These governmental entities are one in the same and will be hereinafter referred to collectively as the “UNITED STATES.” Defendant UNITED STATES owns, operates, manages, and oversees numerous prisons, including FCI DUBLIN. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff was committed and confined to FCI DUBLIN, a female-only prison owned and operated by the UNITED STATES and located at or near 5701 8th St., Dublin, CA 94568.

52. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on this basis alleges, that at all times relevant herein, Defendant UNITED STATES, acting through its, secretary, supervisory employees, employees, agents and staff, including the BOP, hired CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 to serve as “correctional officers” within the meaning and powers of 28 U.S.C. §2680(h) and 18 U.S.C. §3050. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, were employees of Defendant UNITED STATES, at all relevant times, acting within the course and scope of their employment. As such, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 were responsible for the custody, supervision, care, control, direction, safety, and wellbeing of prisoners at FCI DUBLIN.

1 53. At all times relevant herein, CO RAMOS is and was a resident of the State of
2 California.

3 54. At all times relevant herein, CO RAMOS was a correctional officer at FCI
4 DUBLIN employed and/or acting as the authorized agent of Defendants UNITED STATES,
5 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (“DOJ”), BOP and DOES 1 through 10.

6 55. CO RAMOS was acting under the supervision, training, and management of
7 Defendant UNITED STATES, and DOES 1 through 10 at all relevant times.

8 56. The true names, identities, or capacities, whether individual, associate, successor-
9 in-interest to, corporate, or otherwise, of Defendants DOES 1 through 10, are unknown to
10 Plaintiff. Plaintiff therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. When the true names,
11 identities, or capacities of such fictitiously designated Defendants are ascertained, Plaintiff will
12 ask leave of this Court to amend this complaint to assert their true names, identities, and
13 capacities, together with the proper charging allegations.

14 57. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is responsible, in some
15 manner, for the events and happenings herein referred to, thereby legally causing the injuries and
16 damages to Plaintiff as hereinafter alleged.

17 58. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that, at all times
18 mentioned herein, each Defendant was the agent, representative, or employee of each other
19 Defendant. In doing the things hereinafter alleged, each Defendant was acting within the course
20 and scope of said alternative personality, capacity, identity, agency, representation, or
21 employment and were within the scope of their authority, whether actual or apparent. Plaintiff is
22 informed and believes and based thereon alleges that, at all times mentioned herein, Defendants
23 were the trustees, partners, servants, joint venturers, shareholders, contractors, or employees of
24 each other Defendant and the acts and omissions herein alleged were done by them, acting
25 individually through such capacity, within the scope of their authority, with the permission and
26 consent of each other Defendant, and whose conduct was thereafter ratified by each other
27 Defendant. Accordingly, each of them is jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff.

28 ///

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

59. Plaintiff's claims arise under the United States Constitution, California statutory law, California common law, and the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"). The court has federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Constitutional claims and FTCA claims (which have been administratively exhausted) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1331. The court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's California statutory and common law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1367 because these state law claims arise from a common nucleus of operative fact with Plaintiff's federal question claims.

60. The court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendants. The court has general jurisdiction over Defendants because, on information and belief, each Defendant is a citizen of, and domiciled in, California. The court has specific jurisdiction over Defendants because they committed the actions and omissions forming the basis for each claim against them in California.

61. Venue is proper in the United States District Court, Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1391(b)(2) and 28 U.S.C. section 1402(b). All incidents giving rise to this litigation occurred in the Northern District, at FCI DUBLIN, located at 5701 8th Street, Dublin, CA 94568.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

62. Pursuant to Civil Local Rules, Local Rules 3-2(d) and 3-2(h), Plaintiff's action is properly assigned to the San Francisco Division of this District because the action arises from actions and omissions taken in Alameda County, California, where FCI DUBLIN is located. Further, the interests of justice will be served by transferring this action to the San Francisco division within this district because this action arises out of the sexual assault of an inmate at FCI DUBLIN, a prison located within the Oakland division where the incidents arose.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

63. Pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act a written claim was issued to the BOP on or about December 1, 2022.

64. 28 U.S.C. §2675(a) provides that failure of a federal agency to make a final disposition on a claim may be deemed a final denial for purposes of filing a complaint.

65. The requisite time for the federal agencies to respond to the demand pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act has expired, and Plaintiff is entitled to bring her claim in this Court within six months of the expiration for the time to respond.

66. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's FTCA claim is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

67. A true and correct copy of the BOP's acknowledgment is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

68. The BOP has neither accepted nor rejected Plaintiff's administrative claim and six months has lapsed since Plaintiff has submitted her administrative claim. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 2675(a), Plaintiff elects to consider this failure to act as a final denial of her claim.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

AKA BIVENS

(Against Defendant THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10)

69. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

70. Plaintiff had the right to be free from infliction of cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

71. Pursuant to the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Plaintiff has a constitutionally protected right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment. Sexual abuse of a prisoner is a violation of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution.

72. As recognized by federal law, there is no scenario in which an inmate can give consent to sexual contact, harassment and abuse by a correctional officer. Plaintiff D.G. did not consent to any of the sexual contact and sexual assaults initiated by CO RAMOS, all of which was unwelcome.

73. CO RAMOS knew his conduct was prohibited as he received PREA training and other training stating that no employee of the BOP could engage in any type of sexual conduct

1 with an inmate because it was illegal. However, he knew that FCI DUBLIN's culture, starting
2 with WARDEN GARCIA all the way down was to turn a blind eye towards sexual harassment
3 and sexual assault of female inmates. CO RAMOS knew that the PREA training and other
4 training he was provided would not be enforced. He also knew that there would be no
5 consequences for sexual harassment or sexual assault of female inmates as the warden was
6 engaging in such behavior.

7 74. Plaintiff D.G. was informed and believes that CO RAMOS was advised, as part of
8 his training, that he could not maintain inappropriate relationships with prisoners, which included
9 becoming emotionally, sexually, romantically, or financially involved with prisoners or former
10 prisoners.

11 75. At all relevant times, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 were acting under
12 color of federal law and color of authority, using their position of power as a Correctional
13 Officer with Defendant UNITED STATES to intimidate, coerce, threaten, harass and sexually
14 assault Plaintiff.

15 76. Defendant's repeated sexual assaults of Plaintiff, and other uses of force,
16 committed while acting as a Correctional Officer with Defendant UNITED STATES, deprived
17 Plaintiff of her Constitutional right to be secure in her person and free of interference with her
18 bodily integrity as guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

19 77. It is a broadly recognized and long-standing principle that "[t]he very essence of
20 civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws,
21 whenever he receives an injury." *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) 1 Cranch 137, 163. Plaintiff may
22 recover money damages for injuries suffered as a result of the violation of the Eighth
23 Amendment. *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics* (1999) 403
24 U.S. 388, 397. "A sexual assault on an inmate by a guard - regardless of the gender of the guard
25 or of the prisoner - is deeply "offensive to human dignity." "Being violently assaulted in prison
26 is simply not 'part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society."
27 *Schwenk v. Hartford* (2000) 204 F.3d 1187, 1197.

1 78. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 detained Plaintiff without reasonable
2 suspicion by using the color of law and his position of power as a law enforcement officer.

3 79. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, while at FCI DUBLIN harassed,
4 intimidated, and sexually assaulted Plaintiff under color of law while wearing their official BOP
5 uniforms, using the authority vested in them by the BOP and the UNITED STATES for the
6 purpose of intentionally sexually assaulting Plaintiff. As a result, CO RAMOS and DOES 1
7 through 10 violated Plaintiff's right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed to
8 all persons in the United States under the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

9 80. The conduct of CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 was willful, wanton,
10 malicious, and done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Plaintiff, and therefore
11 warrants the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages against CO RAMOS and DOES 1
12 through 10.

13 81. Plaintiff lacks a statutory cause of action that provides a meaningful remedy.

14 82. As a direct and legal result of the aforementioned acts and omissions of CO
15 RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, Plaintiff has suffered great physical pain, mental pain and
16 suffering, emotional distress, and past and future costs of medical care and treatment, and other
17 economic and non-economic damages in an amount not yet ascertained.

18 83. The actions, conduct and omissions of CO RAMOS violated the rights of Plaintiff
19 D.G. under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

20 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

21 **GENDER VIOLENCE**

22 **VIOLATION OF CIVIL CODE SECTION 52.4**

23 **(California Civil Code section 52.4)**

24 **(Against Defendant THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS and DOES 1**
25 **through 10)**

26 84. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation
27 contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
28

85. Plaintiff brings this claim for gender violence pursuant to California Civil Code section 52.4 against CO RAMOS through THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS in its individual capacity.

86. Pursuant to California statute, any person subjected to gender violence may bring a civil action for damages against the responsible party. Gender violence is a form of sex discrimination that includes a physical intrusion or invasion of a sexual nature under coercive conditions.

87. CO RAMOS discriminated against Plaintiff based on her gender as a female when he sexually abused her, by physically subjecting her to sexual acts, under the coercive conditions that were present between them.

88. CO RAMOS's actions of sexual assault and sexual harassment could not have been discretionary as he knew such conduct was prohibited by PREA training, BOP policies, the general law in the United States and California prohibits sexual assault, and common sense.

89. CO RAMOS intentionally sexually assaulted Plaintiff and other inmates on numerous occasions. Thus, CO RAMOS acted with malice and oppression and his conduct constitutes a reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights, entitling her to punitive damages.

90. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages, punitive damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs against THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND BATTERY

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1708.5

(Against Defendant THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10)

91. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

92. Plaintiff brings this claim for sexual assault under California Civil Code section 1708.5 against CO RAMOS through THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS in its capacity.

1 93. CO RAMOS acted with the intent to cause a harmful and offensive contact with
2 an intimate part of Plaintiff, and a sexually offensive contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly
3 resulted on numerous occasions by engaging in the following acts against Plaintiff:

4 (a) CO RAMOS touched and fondled Plaintiff's breasts, buttocks, and vagina
5 under the guise of a search. CO RAMOS was not permitted to search Plaintiff or engage
6 in sexual acts with her pursuant to FCI DUBLIN policies, rules and procedures.

7 94. CO RAMOS also acted with the intent to cause a harmful and offensive contact
8 with Plaintiff by use of his own intimate part on Plaintiff's body, and a sexually offensive
9 contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly occurred.

10 95. CO RAMOS also acted to cause an imminent apprehension of sexual assault and
11 a sexually offensive contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly resulted.

12 96. A person who commits a sexual battery upon another is liable to that person for
13 damages, including, but not limited to, general damages, special damages, and punitive damages.

14 97. The offensive contact by CO RAMOS would offend a reasonable sense of
15 personal dignity.

16 98. CO RAMOS's actions also violated PREA regulations and BOP policy
17 prohibiting sexual assault and abuse. Thus, CO RAMOS could not have been making a policy
18 judgment in his role as a correctional officer.

19 99. As a direct and legal result of this conduct, Plaintiff suffered severe and
20 permanent injuries including, but not limited to, physical and mental pain and suffering, severe
21 emotional distress, physical injuries, past and future costs of medical care and treatment, and
22 other damages, in an amount not yet ascertained, but which exceed the minimum jurisdictional
23 limits of this Court.

24 100. In committing the acts described herein, the conduct of CO RAMOS and DOES
25 1-10 was despicable, done with malice, oppression and fraud, justifying an award of punitive
26 damages against him.

27 ///

28 ///

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

(Against Defendant THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS THEODORE RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10)

101. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

102. The conduct of CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 was outrageous and despicable and was calculated to cause great harm to Plaintiff, who was an inmate at FCI DUBLIN while CO RAMOS was supervising and overseeing Plaintiff while she was in custody. CO RAMOS had the ultimate power and authority over Plaintiff while acting as a correctional officer overseeing Plaintiff, an inmate at FCI DUBLIN. CO RAMOS used his position of authority to sexually assault Plaintiff knowing that Plaintiff had no ability to refuse his sexual assaults and abuse. CO RAMOS could take actions against Plaintiff to ensure that her sentence was extended or she was disciplined. CO RAMOS abused his power and authority for the purpose of sexually assaulting Plaintiff. This conduct cannot be tolerated by the citizens of the United States. Inmates at federal correctional facilities cannot be subject to sexual assaults and abuse as part of their sentence.

103. None of the actions by CO RAMOS set forth herein were within his discretion in his job as a correctional officer.

104. CO RAMOS's intended to cause or acted with a reckless disregard of the probability that Plaintiff would suffer emotional distress. Plaintiff has suffered extreme and severe emotional distress as a direct result of CO RAMOS's sexual assault and sexual abuse of Plaintiff while she was an inmate at FCI DUBLIN.

105. As a direct and legal result of this conduct, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent injuries including, but not limited to, physical and mental pain and suffering, severe emotional distress, physical injuries, past and future costs of medical care and treatment, and other damages, in an amount not yet ascertained, but which exceed the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

106. In committing the acts described herein, the conduct of CO RAMOS and DOES 1-10 was despicable, and done with malice, oppression and fraud, justifying an award of punitive damages against CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

107. Pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act a written claim was issued to the BOP on or about November 14, 2022.

108. 28 U.S.C. §2675(a) provides that failure of a federal agency to make a final disposition on a claim may be deemed a final denial for purposes of filing a complaint.

109. The requisite time for the federal agencies to respond to the demand pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act has expired, and Plaintiff is entitled to bring her claim in this Court within six months of the expiration for the time to respond.

110. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's FTCA claim is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

111. A true and correct copy of the BOP's acknowledgment is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

The BOP has neither accepted nor rejected Plaintiff's administrative claim and six months has lapsed since Plaintiff has submitted her administrative claim. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 2675(a), Plaintiff elects to consider this failure to act as a final denial of her claim.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY WAIVER

112. Under the FTCA, Defendant UNITED STATES has waived its sovereign immunity "... for injury or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the agency while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the Plaintiff in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred..." 28 U.S.C. §2672.

113. "The 'law enforcement proviso' to the intentional tort exception 'extends the waiver of sovereign immunity to claims for six intentional torts ... that are based on the 'acts or omissions of investigative or law enforcement officers.'" . . . In short, if the 'law enforcement proviso' applies, sovereign immunity is waived." *Dickson v. United States* (5th Cir. 2021) 11

1 F.4th 308, 313–314.

2 114. Plaintiff was sexually assaulted by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, acting
3 under color of authority as “law enforcement officers,” who were supervising, overseeing,
4 monitoring (e.g., video surveillance), controlling, directing, restraining, imprisoning, and
5 ordering Plaintiff at FCI DUBLIN within the course and scope of their employment with
6 Defendant UNITED STATES and BOP.

7 115. Plaintiff’s injuries are a direct consequence of Defendant UNITED STATES
8 negligence in (a) “failing to enforce zero tolerance policy” [28 CFR §115.11]; (b) “failing to
9 supervise and monitor (e.g., video surveillance) one-on-one inmate/officer contact” [28 CFR
10 §115.13]; (c) “permitting improper cross-gender pat downs” [28 CFR §115.15]; (d) “hiring,
11 promoting and retaining officers who “may” have had improper sexual contact” [28 CFR
12 §115.17]; (e) “punishing sex victims with involuntary segregated housing, loss of privileges and
13 work permits” [28 CFR §115.43]; (f) “failing to report suspicion of sexual abuse” [28 CFR
14 §115.61]; (g) “failing to protect inmates from retaliation after reporting abuse” [28 CFR
15 §115.67]; and (h) “failing to discipline staff for sexual misconduct” [28 CFR §115.76].

16 116. Plaintiff’s injuries are also a consequence of intentional torts (e.g., assault,
17 battery, gender violence, sexual harassment, intentional infliction of emotional distress)
18 perpetrated by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10. Although specific intentional torts are
19 excluded from the sovereign immunity waiver provisions of the FTCA, the “law enforcement
20 proviso” provides that: “with regard to acts or omissions of investigative or law enforcement
21 officers of the United States Government, the provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of
22 this title shall apply to any claim arising. . . out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false
23 arrest, abuse of process, or malicious prosecution.” 28 U.S.C. 2680(h).

24 117. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2674, “The United States shall be liable, respecting the
25 provisions of this title relating to tort claims, in the same manner and to the same extent as a
26 private individual under like circumstances...” Moreover, “...the Federal Tort Claims Act
27 (FTCA or Act), 28 U.S.C. §§1346(b), 2671-2680... waives the Government's sovereign
28 immunity from tort suits, including those based on certain intentional torts committed by federal

1 law enforcement officers, §2680(h).” *Millbrook v. U.S.* (2013) 133 S. Ct. 1441, 1443.

2 118. “Government officials do not have relevant discretion when “a ‘federal statute,
3 regulation, or policy specifically prescribes a course of action for an employee to follow,’
4 because ‘the employee has no rightful option but to adhere to the directive.’ ” *United States v.*
5 *Gaubert*, 499 U.S. 315, 322, 111 S.Ct. 1267. . . (1991) (*quoting Berkovitz ex rel. Berkovitz v.*
6 *United States*, 486 U.S. 531, 536, 108 S.Ct. 1954. . . (1988)). ‘In other words, the discretionary
7 function exception does not apply if the challenged actions in fact violated a federal statute,
8 regulation, or policy.’ ” [Citations omitted.] *Campos v. United States* (5th Cir. 2018) 888 F.3d
9 724, 731.

10 119. “The Senate Committee report states that the [law enforcement] proviso was
11 added to the FTCA in response to ‘abusive, illegal, and unconstitutional ‘no-knock’ raids’
12 engaged in by federal narcotics agents in the Collinsville raids and in *Bivens*. 12 S.Rep. 93–588,
13 93d Cong., 2d Sess., reprinted in 1974 U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 2789, 2790. After
14 observing that there was ‘no effective legal remedy against the Federal Government’ for the
15 intentional torts of its agents, the Committee went on to state that the law enforcement proviso
16 should be viewed as a counterpart to the *Bivens* case and its progeny, in that it waives the
17 defense of sovereign immunity so as to make the Government independently liable in damages
18 for the same type of conduct that is alleged to have occurred in *Bivens*. *Id.* at 2791 (emphasis
19 added). The report continues that the proviso would submit the Government to liability whenever
20 its agents act under color of law so as to injure the public through searches and seizures that are
21 conducted without warrants or with warrants issued without probable cause. However, [the
22 proviso] should not be viewed as limited to constitutional tort situations but would apply in any
23 case in which a Federal law enforcement agent committed the tort while acting within the scope
24 of his employment or under color of Federal law. *Id.* (emphasis added). The language of the
25 Senate Report—which reflects an awareness of the outrageous conduct by federal law
26 enforcement officers and the indignities to which law abiding citizens had been subjected—is
27 categorical and unqualified. ***The government is to be liable whenever its agents commit***
28 ***constitutional torts and in any case in which a Federal agent commits acts which under***

1 *accepted tort principles constitute one of the intentional torts enumerated in the proviso.*

2 *Sutton v. U.S.* (5th Cir. 1987) 819 F.2d 1289, 1295–1296. [Emphasis added.]

3 120. At all relevant times, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 were acting within the
4 course and scope of their employment with Defendant UNITED STATES as “law enforcement
5 officers” within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. 2680(h). At all relevant times, each individual
6 defendant was acting under color of authority as a “law enforcement officer,” and was
7 supervising, overseeing, monitoring, controlling, directing, restraining, imprisoning, and
8 ordering Plaintiff at FCI DUBLIN within the course and scope of their employment with
9 Defendant UNITED STATES. During the sexual assaults alleged herein by Plaintiff as
10 committed by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, CO RAMOS and each DOE defendant, at
11 all relevant times, was using his authority as a “law enforcement officer” to force, physically
12 force, direct, intimidate, order, and coerce Plaintiff to submit to sexual assaults and to refrain
13 from revealing or disclosing the sexual assaults and abuse perpetrated on her by “law
14 enforcement officers” for fear of reprisal, longer sentences, inability to leave the facility, fear of
15 further physical and sexual assaults, fear of being charged with additional crimes, fear of living
16 in a perpetual state of violence and assaults, fear of being committed to the prison system for an
17 increased period of time, fear of not being believed as an inmate in a Federal prison, a pattern
18 and practice of “law enforcement officers” using their status to silence victims of sexual assault,
19 a pattern and practice of supervisory officers “turning a blind eye” to the sexual assaults and
20 abuse. These “law enforcement officers” used and abused their authority granted to them as “law
21 enforcement officers” within the course and scope of their employment to sexually assault
22 Plaintiff and keep her silent. As a result of the individual defendants’ use and abuse of their
23 positions of authority as a “law enforcement officer” within the course and scope of their
24 employment, Defendant UNITED STATES is vicariously liable for the sexual assaults of
25 Plaintiff.

26 121. At all times mentioned herein, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, and each of
27 them, were acting under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, customs, and usages
28 of the UNITED STATES, pursuant to their official authority and their policies, procedures,

practices, and/or customs established by directives and/or other acts of Defendant UNITED STATES, its agencies and departments.

122. 28 U.S.C. section 2680(h) specifically allows claims against “law enforcement officers,” including correctional officers, to proceed against the United States for **assault** and **battery** committed by a law enforcement officer acting within the course and scope of his employment with the United States.

123. “The United States shall be liable, respecting the provisions of this title relating to tort claims, in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances.” 28 U.S.C.A. § 2674.

124. In the present case, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 were, at all relevant times, acting within the course and scope of their authority as law enforcement officers, using the color of their authority to sexually assault and batter Plaintiff. Pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act and 28 U.S.C. section 2680(h), sexual assault and battery committed by a law enforcement officer while acting in the course and scope of his employment, while using the color of his authority, is not a discretionary function that would be subject to qualified immunity.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND BATTERY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ACTING WITHIN THE COURSE AND SCOPE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

(CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1708.5

28 U.S.C. section 2680(h)

FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT)

(Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

125. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

126. Pursuant 28 U.S.C. §1346(b), Defendant UNITED STATES is liable “for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or

1 employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to
2 the Plaintiff in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred.”

3 127. The United States stands in the shoes of its employees whose “negligent or
4 wrongful act[s]” in the scope and course of their federal employment cause an injury. 28 U.S.C.
5 § 2679(b)(1).

6 128. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, in committing the acts herein alleged,
7 intended to subject Plaintiff to sexual abuse, assault, and molestation while Plaintiff was
8 confined as an inmate at FCI DUBLIN while CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 acted in the
9 course and scope of their employment with Defendant UNITED STATES as correctional
10 officers.

11 129. At all relevant times, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, were wearing their
12 official uniforms issued by the BOP, using their color of authority as BOP prison guards at FCI
13 DUBLIN to sexually assault and batter Plaintiff, acting within the course and scope of their
14 employment.

15 130. CO RAMOS acted with the intent to cause a harmful and offensive contact with
16 an intimate part of Plaintiff, and a sexually offensive contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly
17 resulted on numerous occasions by engaging in the following acts against Plaintiff:

18 (a) CO RAMOS touched and fondled Plaintiff’s breasts, buttocks, and vagina
19 under the guise of a search. CO RAMOS was not permitted to search Plaintiff or engage
20 in sexual acts with her pursuant to FCI DUBLIN policies, rules and procedures.

21 131. CO RAMOS also acted with the intent to cause a harmful and offensive contact
22 with Plaintiff by use of his own intimate part on Plaintiff’s body, and a sexually offensive
23 contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly occurred.

24 132. CO RAMOS also acted to cause an imminent apprehension of sexual assault and
25 a sexually offensive contact with Plaintiff directly and indirectly resulted.

26 133. Plaintiff did not and cannot consent to CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10’s
27 intended harmful and offensive contact with Plaintiff’s person, or to CO RAMOS and DOES 1
28

1 through 10's intent to place Plaintiff in imminent apprehension of such contact because she was
 2 an inmate at FCI DUBLIN at all relevant times.

3 134. A person who commits a sexual battery upon another is liable to that person for
 4 damages, including, but not limited to, general damages, special damages, and punitive damages.

5 135. The offensive contact by CO RAMOS would offend a reasonable sense of
 6 personal dignity.

7 136. CO RAMOS's actions also violated PREA regulations and BOP policy
 8 prohibiting sexual assault and abuse. Thus, CO RAMOS could not have been making a policy
 9 judgment in his role as a correctional officer.

10 137. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10's complete control over Plaintiff, and CO
 11 RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10's use color of authority as "law enforcement officers" within
 12 the course and scope of their employment with the UNITED STATES, Plaintiff's physical
 13 confinement and detention, Plaintiff's vulnerability, and Plaintiff's mental and emotional state,
 14 Plaintiff could not and did not give consent to such acts. Defendants UNITED STATES is
 15 vicariously liable for the intentional sexual assaults committed by CO RAMOS and DOES 1
 16 through 10 as they were acting within the course and scope of their employment as "law
 17 enforcement officers" at the time of the sexual assaults. Defendant UNITED STATES "stands in
 18 the shoes of its employees."

19 138. As a direct and legal result of this conduct, Plaintiff suffered severe and
 20 permanent injuries including, but not limited to, physical and mental pain and suffering, severe
 21 emotional distress, physical injuries, past and future costs of medical care and treatment, and
 22 other damages, in an amount not yet ascertained, but which exceed the minimum jurisdictional
 23 limits of this Court.

24 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

25 **INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

26 (Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

27 139. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation
 28 contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

1 140. Defendant UNITED STATES is vicariously liable for the intentional conduct
2 committed by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 as they were acting within the course and
3 scope of their employment as “law enforcement officers” at the time of the sexual assaults. At
4 all relevant times, CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, were wearing their official uniforms
5 issued by the BOP, using their color of authority as BOP correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN to
6 sexually assault and batter Plaintiff.

7 141. The conduct of Defendant SMTIH and Does 1 through 10 was outrageous and
8 despicable and was calculated to cause great harm to Plaintiff, who was an inmate at FCI
9 DUBLIN while CO RAMOS was supervising and overseeing Plaintiff while she was in custody.
10 CO RAMOS had the ultimate power and authority over Plaintiff while acting as a correctional
11 officer overseeing Plaintiff, an inmate at FCI DUBLIN. CO RAMOS used his position of
12 authority to sexually assault Plaintiff knowing that Plaintiff had no ability to refuse his sexual
13 assaults and abuse. CO RAMOS could take actions against Plaintiff to ensure that her sentence
14 was extended, or she was disciplined. CO RAMOS abused his power and authority for the
15 purpose of sexually assaulting Plaintiff. This conduct cannot be tolerated by the citizens of the
16 United States. Inmates at federal correctional facilities cannot be subject to sexual assaults and
17 abuse as part of their sentence.

18 142. None of the actions by CO RAMOS set forth herein were within his discretion in
19 his job duties as a correctional officer.

20 143. CO RAMOS’s intended to cause or acted with a reckless disregard of the
21 probability that Plaintiff would suffer emotional distress. Plaintiff has suffered extreme and
22 severe emotional distress as a direct result of CO RAMOS’s sexual assault and sexual abuse of
23 Plaintiff while she was an inmate at FCI DUBLIN.

24 144. As a direct and legal result of this conduct, Plaintiff suffered severe and
25 permanent injuries including, but not limited to, physical and mental pain and suffering, severe
26 emotional distress, physical injuries, past and future costs of medical care and treatment, and
27 other damages, in an amount not yet ascertained, but which exceed the minimum jurisdictional
28 limits of this Court.

145. CO RAMOS's and DOES 1 through 10's sexual assaults, battery, molestation, and harassment of Plaintiff while Plaintiff was under the control and direction of Defendants is deeply offensive to human dignity. "Being violently assaulted in prison is simply not 'part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society.'" *Farmer v. Brennan* (1994) 511 U.S. 825, 834.

146. Defendant UNITED STATES is vicariously liable for the intentional sexual assaults of the Plaintiff as CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 were acting within the course and scope of their employment at all relevant times based on their positions as "law enforcement officers."

147. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10's conduct described herein was intentional and malicious and done for the purpose of causing, or with substantial certainty that such conduct would cause, Plaintiff to suffer humiliation, mental anguish, and emotional and physical distress.

148. 26 U.S.C. § 2680(h) does not preclude suits under the FTCA for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress. *See Kohn v. United States*, 680 F.2d 922, 926 (2d Cir. 1982); *Sheehan v. United States* (1990) 896 F.2d 1168.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF MANDATORY DIRECTIVE IN A FEDERAL STATUTE

REGULATION OR POLICY

CONDONING IMPROPER CROSS-GENDER PAT DOWNS

[28 CFR §115.15]

(Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

149. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

150. Defendants UNITED STATES and DOES 1 through 10 owed Plaintiff a duty to take reasonable protective measures to protect Plaintiff and other female inmates from the risk of improper cross-gender pat downs by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 by not implementing

adequate policies to prohibit improper cross-gender pat downs of Plaintiff and others by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10.

151. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.15, “The facility shall not conduct cross-gender strip searches or cross-gender visual body cavity searches (meaning a search of the anal or genital opening) except in exigent circumstances.”

152. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.15, “The facility shall implement policies and procedures that enable inmates to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. Such policies and procedures shall require staff of the opposite gender to announce their presence when entering an inmate housing unit.”

153. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.15, “The agency shall train security staff in how to conduct cross-gender pat-down searches. . . in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.”

154. CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN engaged in the following conduct, in violation of 28 CFR section 115.15:

- a. Engaging in patterns and practices and conduct such that cross-gender strip searches were routine for the purpose of sexually assaulting female inmates under color of authority, while acting in the course and scope of their employment as law enforcement officers with the BOP/United States, without exigent circumstances.
- b. Intentionally ignoring and violating policies and procedures mandating that female inmates be allowed to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. Rather than actually dictate that such policies and procedures were followed, employees of the BOP/United

States acting in the course and scope of their employment intentionally violated such policies and turned a blind eye to such violations contrary to the mandatory provisions of 28 CFR section 115.15.

c. Rather than train security staff in how to conduct cross-gender pat-down searches. . . in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs, the employees of the BOP/United States trained correctional officers regarding how to use cross-gender pat-downs to sexually assault female inmates under the guise of an exigent search.

155. Defendants UNITED STATES and DOES 1 through 10 breached their duty to avoid improper cross-gender pat downs to protect Plaintiff and other female prisoners in custody from the risk of sexual abuse, molestation, and harassment by CO RAMOS, DOES 1 through 10, other correctional officers, assistant wardens and wardens such that Plaintiff was sexually assaulted and battered by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10.

158. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of defendants' correctional officers, including CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted and battered by CO RAMOS and suffered severe emotional distress, physical pain, emotional anguish, fear, anxiety, humiliation, embarrassment, other physical and emotional injuries, economic and noneconomic damages.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF MANDATORY DIRECTIVE IN A FEDERAL STATUTE

REGULATION OR POLICY

FAILURE TO DISCIPLINE STAFF FOR SEXUAL ABUSE

[28 CFR §115.76]

(Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

156. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

157. Pursuant to 28 CFR 115.76, “[s]taff shall be subject to disciplinary or adverse action up to and including removal from their position and the Federal service for substantiated allegations of sexual abuse or for violating agency or facility sexual abuse policies.”

158. Pursuant to 28 CFR 115.76, “[r]emoval from their position and from the Federal service is the **presumptive disciplinary sanction** for staff who have engaged in or attempted or threatened to engage in sexual abuse.”

159. CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment with BOP/United States engaged in the following conduct, in violation of 28 CFR 115.76:

- a. Turning a blind eye towards sexual abuse of female inmates, conspiring with each other to ignore sexual abuse of female inmates committed by others, fostering a culture of sexual assaults and abuse of female inmates, engaging in retaliatory conduct towards employees and inmates that report inmate sexual abuse, engaging in a culture of sexual assaults and abuse, using pat-down searches, cell inspections and other types of searches under the guise of pat-down searches for purposes of sexual assault and abuse of female inmates, creating a culture of consent to sexually abuse female inmates and taking action to further the culture of sexual abuse of female inmates, including sexually assaulting female inmates.
- b. Creating a culture of silence with regarding to reporting sexual abuse of inmates.
- c. Taking no disciplinary action towards correctional officers, third party vendors, assistant wardens and wardens for sexually assaulting female inmates in direct violation of CFR 115.76.
- d. Advising employees of the BOP/United States that there is no punishment for sexually assaulting female inmates, both implicitly and explicitly.

160. As a direct result of the intentional misconduct of the employees of the BOP/United States, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, while acting under color of law, while wearing a uniform at FCI DUBLIN and overseeing Plaintiff while in custody as an inmate at FCI DUBLIN. CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 knew that they would not be subject to disciplinary action for sexually assaulting, battering and harassing Plaintiff, thus CO RAMOS sexually assaulted Plaintiff in the open at FCI DUBLIN on numerous occasions knowing that if he were observed by the assistant warden, warden, supervisory employees and correctional officers that no disciplinary action would be taken against him

161. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of defendants' correctional officers, including CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted and battered by CO RAMOS and suffered severe emotional distress, physical pain, emotional anguish, fear, anxiety, humiliation, embarrassment, other physical and emotional injuries, economic and noneconomic damages.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF MANDATORY DIRECTIVE IN A FEDERAL STATUTE

REGULATION OR POLICY

HIRING, PROMOTING AND RETAINING OFFICERS WHO HAVE ENGAGED IN IMPROPER SEXUAL CONTACT WITH INMATES

[28 CFR §115.17]

(Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

152. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

153. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.17, the BOP shall not hire or promote anyone who may have contact with inmates, and shall not enlist the services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates, who—

(1) Has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution (as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1997);

(2) Has been convicted of engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse; or

(3) Has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

154. CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment with BOP/United States engaged in the following conduct, in violation of 28 CFR 115.17, including but not limited to, hiring and promoting correctional officers and third-party contractors who are known sexual abusers in a prison. Moreover, such direct violation of 28 CFR 115.17 contributed to a culture of permission to sexually abuse female inmates. Failure to enforce 28 CFR 115.17 was a direct and proximate cause of CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10's sexual assaults and sexual battery of Plaintiff and other female inmates.

154. CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment with BOP/United States, knew that CO RAMOS had sexually assaulted numerous female inmates before and during his sexual assaults of Plaintiffs. However, CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment, hired and/or promoted CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 in violation of 28 CFR 115.17.

155. CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment with BOP/United States, while acting under color of authority, breached their duties to Plaintiff and other inmates to protect them from sexual predators like CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10.

156. As a direct and proximate result of violation of 28 CFR 115.17, CO RAMOS, WARDEN GARCIA, assistant wardens, wardens, supervisory employees and the correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN, acting in the course and scope of their employment with BOP/United

1 States, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10. As a result of
 2 CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10's sexual assaults and battery of Plaintiff while acting
 3 within the course and scope of their employment as a BOP/United States correctional officer,
 4 Plaintiff suffered general and special damages according to proof, including severe personal
 5 physical injuries, including emotional distress.

6 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **VIOLATION OF MANDATORY DIRECTIVE IN A FEDERAL STATUTE**

8 **REGULATION OR POLICY**

9 **FAILING TO REPORT SEXUAL ABUSE OF INMATES**

10 **[28 CFR §115.61]**

11 (Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

12 173. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation
 13 contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

14 174. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.61 requires all federal prison staff to report
 15 immediately and according to agency policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding
 16 an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurred in a facility, whether or not it is
 17 part of the agency; retaliation against inmates or staff who reported such an incident; and any
 18 staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident or
 19 retaliation.

20 175. Rather than requiring compliance with 28 CFR section 115.61, the supervising
 21 BOP employees, including the assistant wardens and wardens, created a culture and practice at
 22 FCI DUBLIN, at all relevant times, to encourage correctional officers, staff and other BOP
 23 employees to remain silent and not report any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding an
 24 incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurred at FCI DUBLIN.

25 176. Rather than requiring compliance with 28 CFR section 115.61, the supervising
 26 BOP employees, including the assistant wardens and wardens, created a culture and practice at
 27 FCI DUBLIN, at all relevant times, to encourage correctional officers, staff and other BOP
 28 employees to remain silent and not report retaliation against inmates or staff who reported such

an incident. For example, employees that reported sexual abuse of inmates were routinely transferred to less desirable federal correctional institutions as an example to other staff to keep silent and quiet about knowledge and suspicion about incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of female inmates at FCI DUBLIN.

177. As a result of the intentional violation of 28 CFR section 115.61, female inmates were sexually abused, and were continually sexually abused and sexually assaulted and battered given that staff were intimidated by supervisory employees and other correctional officers to keep silent about what they heard, saw, knew and suspected about female inmate sexual assaults and sexual battery at FCI DUBLIN at all relevant times.

178. As a direct result of the intentional violations of 28 CFR 115.61, Plaintiff and other female inmates were sexually assaulted, and even after such sexual assaults were known, they went unreported and continued because of the implicit and express retaliation towards staff by the sexually abusive supervisors and correctional officers at FCI DUBLIN.

179. As a direct and proximate result of the intentional violations of 28 CFR 115.61 described herein, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted by CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10, and such sexual assaults continued for a longer period of time and went unreported because of the culture of silence and retaliation for reporting sexual assaults of female inmates at FCI DUBLIN.

180. As a direct and proximate cause of CO RAMOS's and DOES 1 through 10's sexual assaults of Plaintiff, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages according to proof.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATION OF MANDATORY DIRECTIVE IN A FEDERAL STATUTE

REGULATION OR POLICY

FAILING TO PROTECT INMATES AND STAFF

FROM RETALIATION AFTER REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE OF INMATES

[28 CFR §115.67]

(Against Defendant UNITED STATES)

178. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation

1 contained above and below as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

2 179. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.67, the BOP shall establish a policy to protect all
3 inmates and staff who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or cooperate with sexual abuse
4 or sexual harassment investigations from retaliation by other inmates or staff, and shall designate
5 which staff members or departments are charged with monitoring retaliation.

6 180. Pursuant to 28 CFR section 115.67, the BOP shall employ multiple protection
7 measures, such as housing changes or transfers for inmate victims or abusers, removal of alleged
8 staff or inmate abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for inmates or
9 staff who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with
10 investigations.

11 181. Rather than follow such mandatory regulations at FCI DUBLIN, the assistant
12 warden, warden and supervisory employees of the BOP/United States ridiculed and retaliated
13 against inmates and staff who reported sexual assaults, sexual battery and sexual harassment of
14 inmates by correctional officers, assistant wardens and wardens. Moreover, the assistant warden,
15 warden and supervisory employees of the BOP/United States failed to transfer the abusers and
16 failed to separate the abusers from the victims of the sexual assaults and abuse.

17 182. As a direct and proximate result of the violation of 28 CFR section 115.67, CO
18 RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 knew they would not be subject to discipline for sexually
19 assaulting female inmates and that no steps would be taken to protect inmates and staff that
20 reported sexual assaults. Thus, the result of the failure to enforce 28 CFR section 115.76 was
21 that CO RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 knew they could sexually assault Plaintiff with
22 impunity, without any repercussions against them for abusing Plaintiff and others.

23 183. At all relevant times, the assistant wardens, correctional officers, staff and other
24 supervisory employees were acting within the course and scope of their employment under color
25 of authority, while in uniform, when they intentionally violated 28 CFR section 115.76 on
26 numerous occasions.

27 184. As a direct and proximate result of the violation of 28 CFR 115.67, Plaintiff and
28 other female inmates were abused, and continually abused on numerous occasions.

1 185. As a result of such sexual assaults and sexual battery of Plaintiff by CO RAMOS
2 and DOES 1 through 10, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages, according to
3 proof.

4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as
6 follows:

- 7 1. For past, present, and future general damages in an amount to be determined at
8 trial.
- 9 2. For special damages, including past and future hospital, medical, professional, and
10 incidental expenses in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court according
11 to proof;
- 12 3. For costs of suit;
- 13 4. For exemplary damages against Defendants THE ESTATE OF NICHOLAS
14 THEODORE RAMOS and DOES 1 through 10 only;
- 15 5. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

16 Date: October 19, 2023

SLATER SLATER SCHULMAN LLP

17 

18 By: _____

19 James W. Lewis

J. Kyle Gaines

20 Attorneys for Plaintiff D.G.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff D.G. hereby demands that this action be determined by trial by jury.

Date: October 19, 2023

SLATER SLATER SCHULMAN LLP

By: 

J. KYLE GAINES

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

D.G.